

LIC

The licentiates somewhat *licentious*, least they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter.

LICENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained. *Ral.*

This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty. *Swift.*

During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character of the queen was insulted. *Swift.*

LICH. *n. f.* [lice, Saxon.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred christians. *Salve magna parens. Lichwake* is still retained in Scotland in the same sense.

LICHOWL. *n. f.* [lich and owl.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.

LICK. *v. a.* [liccan, Saxon; lecken, Dutch.]

1. To pass over with the tongue.

Aesculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat, both which he used much in his cures; the first for *licking* all ulcered wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a savage beast; Whelp'd without form, until the dam Has lick'd it into shape and frame. *Hudibras, p. i.*

He with his tepid rays the rose renews, And licks the drooping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

I have seen an antiquary lick an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste. *Addison.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out The multitudinous tongue; let them not lick The sweet which is their poison. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To lick up. To devour.

Now shall this company lick up all that are round about us, as the ox licketh up the grass. *Numb. xxii. 4.*

When luxury has lick'd up all thy self, Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself: Think how posterity will treat thy name. *Pope's Horace.*

LICK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough usage; a low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave me a lick across the face. *Dryden.*

LICKERISH. } *adj.* [liccepna, a glutton, Saxon.]

LICKEROUS. } *adj.* [liccepna, a glutton, Saxon.]

1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish.

Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfactions to a liquorish palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy.

Then is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation, whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know That it was love that shin'd in shining maid; But *lick'raus*, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*

Certain rare manuscripts, fought in the most remote parts by Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his widow, and were upon sale to the jesuits, *liquorish* chapmen of all such ware. *Watson.*

In vain he profer'd all his goods to save His body, destin'd to that living grave; The *liquorish* hag rejects the pelf with scorn, And nothing but the man would serve her turn. *Dryden.*

In some provinces they were so *liquorish* after man's flesh, that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.

Wouldst thou seek again to trap me here With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton.*

LICKERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *lickerish*.] Niceness of palate.

LICORICE. *n. f.* [γλυκύριζα; *liquoricia*, Italian; *glycyrrhizza*, Latin.] A root of sweet taste.

Liquorice hath a papilionaceous flower; the pointal which arises from the empulement becomes a short pod, containing several kidney-shaped seeds; the leaves are placed by parts joined to the mid-rib, and are terminated by an odd lobe. *Miller.*

Liquorice root is long and slender, externally of a dusky reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, void of smell, and of a taste sweeter than sugar, it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany.

This root is excellent in coughs, and all disorders of the lungs. The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us from Spain and Holland; from the first of which places it obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

LICTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A beadle that attended the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.

Saucy *lictors* Will catch at us like strumpets. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

LIE

Proconsuls to their provinces

Hasting, or on return, in robes of state, *Milton.*

Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power.

Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake; Though in his country-town no *lictors* were, Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

LID. [lids, Saxon; lied, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel; a lid, cover, or stopple that enters the mouth.

Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to the lid of the cup, that it was shut down upon her. *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled lids, Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

Our eyes have lids, our ears still open we keep. *Darwin.*

The fields fair eyes saw her, and saw no more, But shut their flow'ry lids for ever night, And winter strew'd her way.

That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear, As any muse's tongue could speak; When from its lid a pearly tear Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes

To sleep could mortal eye-lids fix, And drive departed souls to Styx; That rod was just a type of Sid's, Which o'er a British senate's lids Could scatter opium full as well, And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

LIE. *n. f.* [lie, French.] Any thing impregnated with some other body; as, soap or salt.

Chamber-lie breads fleas like a loach. *Shakespeare.*

All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow; as, lye, wort, &c. *Peacham on Dyeing.*

LIE. *n. f.* [lige, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood.

My name's Macbeth. —The devil himself could not pronounce a title More hateful to mine ear. —No; nor more fearful. —Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword I'll prove the lie thou speak'st. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A lie is properly an outward signification of something contrary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same thing not meant, or intended, that is properly a lie. *South.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a lie, than the will can chuse an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true, and I say to him, this is not true, or this is false, I only convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the primary idea: but if I say it is a lie, the word lie carries also a secondary idea; for it implies both the falshood of the speech, and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts's Logic.*

2. A charge of falshood.

That lie shall lye so heavy on my sword, That it shall render vengeance and revenge; Till thou the lie giver, and that lie, rest In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shakef. Rich. II.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men should unanimously give the lie to what, by the most invincible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will give their own experience the lie, rather than admit of any thing disagreeing with these tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction.

The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply; The truth is moral, though the tale a lie. *Dryden.*

TO LIE. *v. n.* [licgan, Saxon; liegen, Dutch.]

1. To utter criminal falshood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodging, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in mine own throat. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If a soul lie unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, he shall restore that which was delivered.

Should I lie against my right? Inform us, will the emperor treat? Or do the prints and papers lie? *Pope.*

TO LIE. *v. n.* pret. I lay, I have lain or lien. [licgan, Saxon; ligen, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.

Death lies on her like an untimely flow'r; Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shakespeare.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*

2. To rest; to lean upon.

That by the moon's mistaken light did rise, Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted lie; Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

6. To be laid up or repofited.

I have seen where copperas is made great variety of them, divers of which I have yet lying by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reside.

If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door. *Gen. iv. 7.*

9. To be placed or situated.

We have gone through deserts, where there lay no way. *Wisd. v. 7.*

LIE

3. To be repofited in the grave.

All the kings of the nations lie in glory, every one in his own house. *Isa. xiv. 18.*

I will lie with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in your burying place. *Gen. xlvii. 30.*

4. To be in a state of decumbiture.

How many good young princes would do so; their fathers lying so sick as yours at this time is. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

My little daughter lieth at the point of death; I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed. *Mark v. 23.*

5. To pass the time of sleep.

The watchful traveller, That by the moon's mistaken light did rise, Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted lie; Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

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I LIE

To those happy climes that lie, Where day never shuts his eye, Up in the broad fields of the sky. *Milton.*

There lies our way, and that our passage home. *Dryd.*

Envy lies between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Collier of Envy.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, lies out of the road. *Locke on Education.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in obscurity, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea. *Locke.*

10. To press upon.

Thy wrath lieth hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me with all thy ways. *Pfal. lxxxviii. 7.*

He that commits a sin shall find The pressing guilt lie heavy on his mind, Though bribes or favour shall assist his cause. *Creesh.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular anguish which seems to lie so heavy on Leonora. *Addison.*

11. To be troublesome or tedious.

Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should have spent their time, at least what lay upon their hands, in chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their time advantageously that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ those hours that lie upon their hands. *Addison's Guardian.*

12. To be judicially fixed.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare.*

13. To be in any particular state.

If money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakespeare.*

The highways lie waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth. *Isa.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and lie still. *Exod.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject cannot be improved, merely because it has lain without improvement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

14. To be in a state of concealment.

Many things in them lie concealed to us, which they who were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke.*

15. To be in prison.

Your imprisonment shall not be long; I will deliver you, or else lie for you. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

16. To be in a bad state.

Why will you lie pining and pinching yourself in such a lonesome, starving course of life. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The generality of mankind lie pecking at one another, till one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you lie bellowing with your finger in your mouth? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.

To see a hated person superior, and to lie under the anguish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion. *Collier.*

It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man, lying under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this fine sentence. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against the vices to which he is most exposed, so we should take a more than ordinary care not to lie at the mercy of the weather in our moral conduct. *Addison's Freeholder.*

LIE

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collected from a most miserable race of farmers, at whose mercy every minister lies to be defrauded. *Swift.*

18. To consist.

The image of it gives me content already; and I trust it will grow to a most prosperous perfection.

—It lies much in your holding up; haste you speedily to Angelo. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

He that thinks that diversion may not lie in hard labour, forgets the early rising, and hard riding of huntmen. *Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.

He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to blast it, as much as in him lies. *Stillington on Idolatry.*

Do't thou endeavour, as much as in thee lies, to preserve the lives of all men. *Dryden's Rules for Devotion.*

Mars is the warrior's god; in him it lies On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

20. To be charged in any thing; as, an action lieth against one.

21. To cost; as, it lies me in more money.

22. To lie at. To importune; to tease.

23. To lie by. To rest; to remain still.

Ev'ry thing that heard him play, Ev'n the billows of the sea, Hung their heads, and then lay by; In sweet musick is such art, Killing care, and grief of heart, Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

24. To lie down. To rest; to go into a state of repose.

The leopard shall lie down with the kid. *Isa. xi. 6.*

The needy shall lie down in safety. *Isa. xiv. 30.*

25. To lie down. To sink into the grave.

His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall lie down with him in the dust. *Job xx. 11.*

26. To lie in. To be in childbed.

As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to lie in and sleep, or to lounge themselves in the sun-shine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness.

You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come; you must go visit the lady that lies in. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

She had lain in, and her right breast had been apostemated. *Wise man's Surgery.*

The doctor has practised both by sea and land, and therefore cures the green sickness and lying in. *Spektor.*

When Florimel design'd to lie privately in; She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal, That her nurse, nay her midwife, scarce heard her once squeal. *Prior.*

Hysterical affections are contracted by accidents in lying in. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

27. To lie under. To be subject to.

A generous person will lie under a great disadvantage. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

This mistake never ought to be imputed as a fault to Dryden, but to those who suffered so noble a genius to lie under the necessity of it. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

Europe lay then under a deep lethargy, and was no otherwise to be rescued but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterb.*

28. To lie upon. To become an obligation or duty.

These are not places merely of favour, the charge of souls lies upon them; the greatest account whereof will be required at their hands. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

It should lie upon him to make out how matter, by undirected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without ever erring or miscarrying, into such a curious formation of human bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

29. To lie with. To converse in bed.

Pardon me, Bassanio, For by this ring she lay with me. *Shakespeare.*

LIEF. *adj.* [leof, Saxon; lief, Dutch.] Dear; beloved.

My liefe! lord, she thus beguiled had, For he was flesh; all flesh doth frailty breed. *Fa. Qu.*

You, with the rest, Causeless have laid disgraces on my head; And with your best endeavour have stir'd up My liefe! liege to be mine enemy. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

LIEF. *adv.* Willingly.

If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I would send for certain of my creditors; and yet to say the truth, I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment.

LIEGE. *adj.* [lige, French; ligio, Italian; ligius, low Latin.]

1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject: whence liegeman for subject.

2. Sovereign. [This signification seems to have accidentally risen from the former, the lord of liege men, being by mistake called liege lord.]

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry VIII, of famous memory, for their king and liege lord. *Spenser.*